

CHAPTER SIX

THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

The seven Reserve components of the United States Armed Forces augment the Active components in the performance of their missions. The Army and the Air Force have components in both the National Guard and the Reserve. The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard each have a single component. A description of each of the seven Reserve components follows.

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mission of the Army National Guard

The Army National Guard's (ARNG) Federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units to be available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise directed by State law.

History of the Army National Guard

The National Guard predates the founding of the nation and a national military by almost a century and a half. America's first permanent militia regiments, among the oldest continuing units in history, were organized by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. Since that time, the Guard has participated in every U.S. conflict from the Pequot War of 1637 to Operation Desert Storm in 1991. A summary of the involvement of the militia/National Guard is shown below:

1775	Revolutionary War	164,000
1812	War of 1812	489,000
1846	Mexican War	78,300
1861	Civil War	1,900,000
1898	Spanish-American War	165,000
1899	Philippine Insurrection	13,000
1916	World War I	379,000
1940	World War II	297,000
1948	Berlin Crisis	45,000
1950	Korean War	139,000
1968	Vietnam War	12,000
1991	Persian Gulf War	62,000

A subject of extensive debate and compromise during the Constitutional Convention of 1787, today's dual state-Federal National Guard has its origins in explicit provisions of the United States Constitution, including the Bill of Rights. Throughout the nation's history, the Guard has been an integral component of the defense and domestic emergency-response networks of the states and the United States. The term "National Guard" was first used by a militia unit to honor the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to New York in 1824. National Guard became the official name with the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916.

Just as the Federal Government's relationship to the wide range of state activities and responsibilities has evolved over the years, so too have the Federal and state roles of the National Guard changed in order to meet the national interest as well as the particular needs and circumstances of each state and territory. By virtue of their intertwined constitutional, statutory, and military responsibilities, the National Guard

and the Active Army are closely linked; yet, the Army National Guard remains partly independent as well. The Guard's unique status is exemplified by the fact that Guard members, unlike their counterparts in the Active Army or Army Reserve, take an oath both to the United States Constitution and to their state constitution.

The role of the Army National Guard during the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War highlighted the Guard's place in the national defense structure when 62,411 Army Guard personnel, in 398 units, were mobilized. Equally important, however, is the Guard's role in domestic affairs under the command of the Governors. Because the Guard is the only military force immediately available to a Governor, it plays a vital role in responding to natural disasters, civil disorders, and other emergencies. The Guard can also be called into Federal service when necessary to ensure protection to citizens under the laws of the United States.

A Changing Force

Stabilizing the Army Guard's force structure is essential to maintaining readiness. Current plans will reduce the Army Guard from 420,000 force structure spaces with 387,000 soldiers in Fiscal Year 1995 to 405,000 force structure spaces and 367,000 soldiers in Fiscal Year 1998 and thereafter. During Fiscal Year 1995, 145 units and 17,700 force structure spaces, were deactivated.

By 1999, the Army Guard will stabilize its balanced land force of combat, combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units. The Guard will have the capability to perform its Federal mission across a wide spectrum. The spectrum extends from early deployment during major

regional contingencies, to peace enforcement, peace keeping and humanitarian assistance. The current force structure plan includes 186 early deploying Force Support Package (FSP) units, fifteen early deploying "enhanced readiness" combat brigades (including one armored cavalry regiment), two Special Forces Groups, and eight fully structured combat divisions, two separate brigades and a scout group, in Alaska, in strategic reserve, as well as other support forces and a mobilization/training base.

Enhanced Readiness Brigades

The Department of Defense's (DOD) Bottom-Up Review and, subsequently, the National Military Strategy identified the need for highly trained and equipped, combat-ready reserve forces which would ensure our nation's ability to win two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts. Ten active component divisions and fifteen Army National Guard enhanced readiness brigades are that combat force and will be organized and resourced to mobilize, train and deploy within ninety days after call-up.

The fifteen enhanced readiness brigades, scheduled to be fully operational by Fiscal Year 1999, are currently training and undergoing modernization in order to be compatible with Active Army divisions. They will be capable of employment in the fast-evolving regional conflicts expected in the future, or to reinforce Active units in a crisis. The brigades are configured as seven heavy (armored and mechanized) brigades, seven light (infantry) brigades and one armored cavalry regiment.

Contributions to America's Army

The ARNG provided soldiers to support operations in Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy. ARNG military police, special forces, aviation, and aviation maintenance units provided approximately 868 soldiers, equating to more than 81,900 **mandays** under Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up Status.

Nearly 400 soldiers from 24 states deployed in January 1995 to the Sinai Desert, Egypt and performed the U.S. Battalion, Multi-national Force, Observation (MFO) mission. The U.S. Battalion occupied the southern sector adjacent to the Gulf of Aqaba. Seventy-one percent of the U.S. Battalion were ARNG soldiers with the leadership positions divided, fifty percent Active component -- fifty percent Reserve component.

In Fiscal Year 1995, 22,661 ARNG soldiers trained overseas, participated in exercises, provided mission support to the overseas combatant commands and United Nations peacekeeping forces, and provided units in support of strategies for nation assistance.

The ARNG deployed 29 platoon-size military police units to Panama during Fiscal Year 1995, performing security and patrolling on U.S. installations. Five ARNG public affairs detachments provided coverage of U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) exercises and initiatives. The Alabama ARNG also provided twelve groups of 32-soldier equipment maintenance teams to USSOUTHCOM, and 22 units of sixty soldiers each for other vital logistical activities in support of ARNG and Joint Chiefs of Staff-directed exercises.

During Fiscal Year 1995, ARNG specialized and general purpose maintenance companies conducted annual training at the U.S. Army's Equipment Maintenance Center in Europe. Over 3,300 ARNG soldiers deployed to Europe to help rebuild and refurbish equipment for redistribution elsewhere in the Army. And 812 ARNG members supported Army Reserve maintenance operations at Camp Darby, Italy.

Also in Fiscal Year 1995 approximately 650 ARNG soldiers deployed to Panama to train at the Jungle Operations Training Center. Nearly 125 medical personnel deployed to USSOUTHCOM and U.S. Atlantic Command, providing medical and dental care and preventative medicine education to local populations. Approximately 6,260 ARNG soldiers conducted other overseas humanitarian and civic assistance actions. These efforts resulted in the construction or rehabilitation of 24 schools, six clinics, one hospital, two community centers, 27 wells, 41 kilometers of "farm-to-market" road, 50 kilometers of secondary road, three concrete vehicle bridges and three steel suspension footbridges.

In Fiscal Year 1996 the ARNG plans to deploy 22,540 soldiers to the overseas theaters. They will perform Joint Chiefs of Staff directed exercises, command-sponsored exercises, humanitarian and civic assistance, medical readiness training, engineer readiness and training exercises, Special Operations Forces exercises, and other support missions to overseas commands.

State Partnership Program

In Fiscal Year 1995, approximately 220 ARNG soldiers participated in Joint Contact Teams of the U.S. European Command and the Army National Guard's State Partnership programs. These programs employ National Guardsmen as members of traveling contact teams and seminar participants in Central European and Former Soviet Union nations (CE/FSU). The nations include Albania, **Belarus**, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldavia, Poland, Republic of Georgia, Romania, Slovakia, and **Slovenia**.

The Guards members also hosted numerous return familiarization tours for their partner **CE/FSU** nations in the United States. The National Guard was selected to participate in the Joint Contact Team program because it is the model for a military force subject to civilian authority. The ARNG provided instruction in military support to civil authorities and planning, and in responding to civil emergencies and natural disasters. Other areas of special interest for the **CE/FSU** countries were recruiting, retention, reserve training, and mobilization to support Active component Army forces.

For Fiscal Year 1996, the Joint Contact Team program has been budgeted for \$17.3 million for State Partnership events. The ARNG plans to support 10-12 Military Liaison Team positions and approximately 100 events in Europe with approximately 250 National Guard members supporting the Joint Contact program. The State Partnership program will support approximately 150 familiarization tours and contact team visits during Fiscal Year 1996.

Unit and Individual Exchanges

The Army National Guard participated in three company-size reciprocal unit exchanges with the United Kingdom and Germany. The Minnesota ARNG has established a formal unit exchange with the Norwegian National Guard. This company-size exchange focuses on winter warfare operations. Thirteen officers from the ARNG were exchanged with 13 officers in the United Kingdom and Germany for their two week annual training. The Puerto Rico ARNG participated in the Latin American Coop Exchange Program in the Caribbean basin. Each year over 500 Puerto Rico National Guard soldiers deploy to the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Barbados.

In Fiscal Year 1996 approximately 1,000 ARNG soldiers will participate in Individual and Small Unit Exchanges with the armed forces of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Jamaica.

Special Forces

The ARNG has two Special Forces Groups. ARNG Special Forces soldiers train in every theater in support of national strategic objectives. ARNG Special Forces soldiers are assisting the Active component by completing missions above those sustained by the Active component Special Forces. In Fiscal Year 1995 eight ARNG Special Forces medics deployed to Southeast Asia in support of the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii to identify remains of Missing-in-Action personnel. Similar deployments are expected in Fiscal Year 1996.

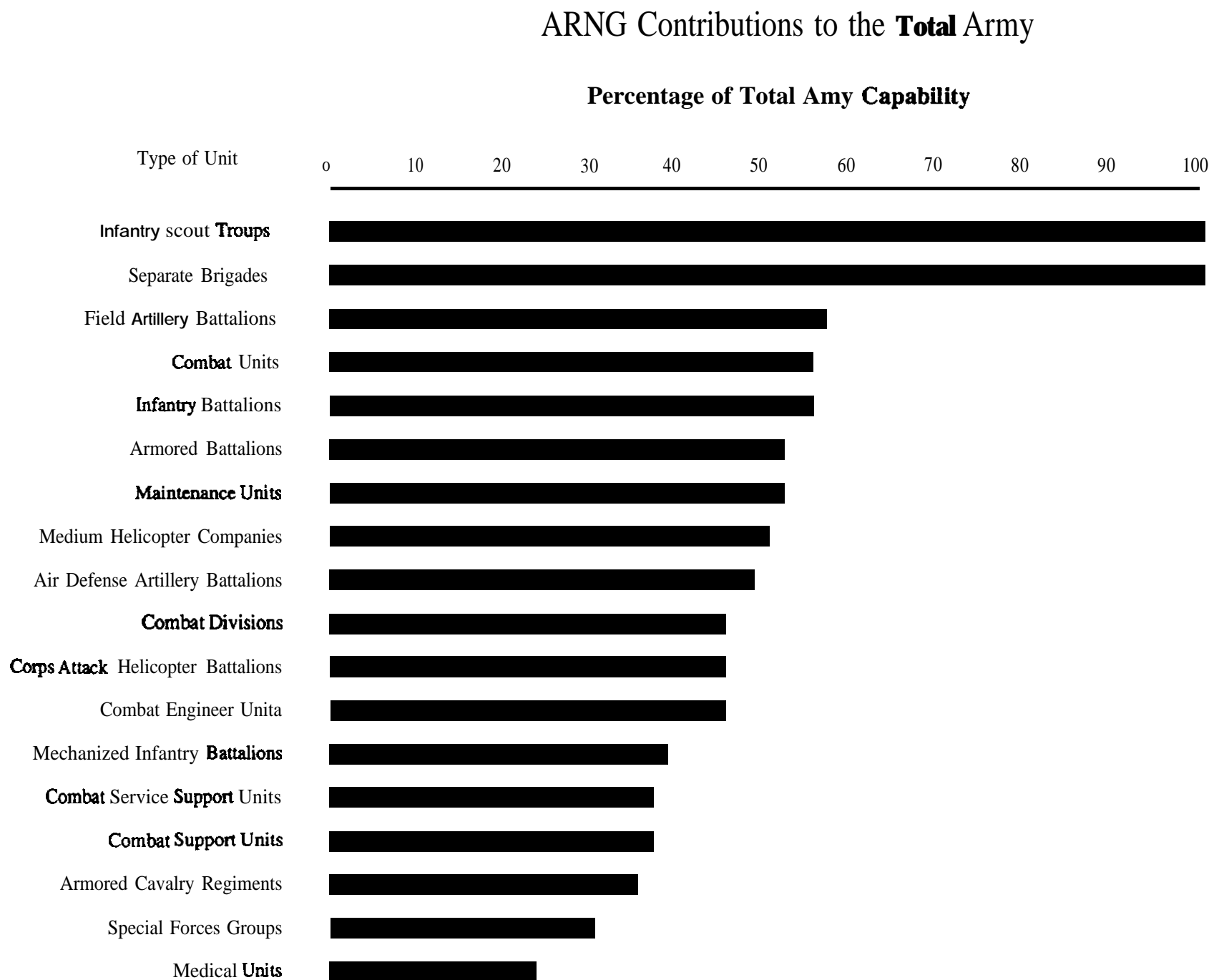


Chart 1

Force Modernization

The ARNG continues to modernize. The Army's Aviation Restructure Initiative (ARI) is forcing the retirement of older helicopters such as the OH-58A, AH-1F and UH-1H. Fiscal Year 1995 inventory of ARNG modernized helicopters was:

AH-64A Apache	146
CH-47D Chinook	105
OH-58D Kiowa Warrior	15
UH-60A/L Blackhawk	220

The ARI will continue for the ARNG through Fiscal Year 1999.

Modernization of ARNG ground forces also continues. The inventory includes over 1,707 M1 tanks, 1,210 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and 141 Multiple Launch Rocket Systems. Army Guard units have also received additional M-198 howitzers, Avenger air defense systems, Heavy Expandable Mobility Tactical Trucks, and Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles.

Equipment modification programs in Fiscal Year 1995 resulted in the following

major equipment conversions in the Army National Guard:

- Three battalions from M1 to M1A1 tanks
- Six battalions from M60A3 to M1 tanks
- Four battalions from M60A3 to M1IP tanks
- Two battalions from M1 10 howitzers to Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS)
- Two battalions from M102 (105mm) howitzers to M1 19 (105mm) towed howitzers
- Four battalions from M1 13A2 to M3 Bradleys
- Three battalions from M1 13A2 to M2 Bradleys

Domestic Support

The National Guard is ideally equipped to assist civil authorities in a wide variety of missions such as disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement support, and community assistance. The Federal role of the National Guard supports U.S. military objectives by providing a trained and equipped force prepared for immediate mobilization. The combat readiness of the National Guard enables it to successfully accomplish domestic relief operations. During Fiscal Year 1995, 46 states and territories reported involvement in emergency response missions. A total of 460 call-ups were initiated in response to these civil emergencies. These amounted to more than 17,209 men and women of the Army and Air National Guard aiding their communities in relief efforts. As a result, over 209,332 mandays were performed by these Guardsmen on state duty during Fiscal Year 1995.

The major disasters to which the National Guard provided emergency assistance included Hurricane Erin (Alabama and Florida), Hurricane Marilyn (Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands), flooding in the states of Missouri and California, and the terrorist bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. A stubborn wild fire in Long Island, New York drew national attention and required the deployment of the Air National Guard's C-130 Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS). In Puerto Rico the Guard performed over 139,000 mandays supporting local law enforcement combating crime in metropolitan areas. The Guard also accomplished medical evacuations, search and rescue, emergency power and communication, damage assessment, road and debris clearance, security and patrolling, ground and surface transportation, emergency shelter, and provided potable water and general aviation support.

Military Construction

One hundred thirty-three major construction projects were awarded in Fiscal Year 1995 for a total of \$248 million, of which 36 (45 percent) were awarded in the first year of appropriation. An additional 87 projects are scheduled to be awarded in Fiscal Year 1996. The Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation of \$188 million for 68 projects included \$175 million for major construction, \$5.9 million for planning and design, \$5 million for unspecified minor construction, and \$800,000 separately for armory unit storage and indoor range rehabilitation,

Congress appropriated \$137 million for 32 projects in Fiscal Year 1996, including \$124 million for major construction, \$7.4 million for planning and

design, and \$5.3 million for unspecified minor construction.

Army National Guard Facilities

The Army National Guard operates over 3,300 owned and 141 leased armories in 2,700 communities in all fifty States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia. In addition the Army National Guard federally supports the operation and maintenance of over 15,000 Federal training, aviation, and logistical facilities located throughout the nation. These facilities support the administration and training of troops and shelter assigned equipment, aircraft, and maintenance personnel. Adequate facilities are required to enhance unit readiness and meet mission objectives.

THE ARMY RESERVE

The Mission of the Army Reserve

The Army Reserve (USAR) provides trained units and qualified individuals who are available for active duty in the Army in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires.

The History of the Army Reserve

The modern Army Reserve began with 364 officers when the Medical Reserve Corps was established on April 23, 1908. From 1908 through World War I, the USAR primarily consisted of individual officers. After World I, the USAR consisted of 26 divisions, all lacking personnel and equipment. As a result, call ups in the early stages of World War II were of individual Reservists and not units. The U.S. Army

ended World War II with a total of 89 combat divisions on active duty. By 1946, the force structure had been reduced to 63 divisions: 10 Active, 27 National Guard, and 26 Army Reserve.

Since 1917, the USAR has been a significant participant in our nation's international commitments.

World War I: over 160,000 Reservists served.

World War II: over 200,000 Reservists served.

Korean War: 244,000 Reservists served.

Berlin Crisis: 40,000 Reservists served.

Vietnam War: 5,181 mobilized with 3,500 deployed to Vietnam.

Persian Gulf War: 85,276 Reservists served.

Today's Army Reserve -- Restructuring

As a result of the reshaping of America's Army, the USAR's primary focus is to provide critical Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) to the Active Component. The USAR accounts for only twenty percent of the total Army structure. However, the USAR provides thirty percent of the CS and 45% of the CSS resulting in 43% of the total of the Army's CS/CSS forces. All contingency operations require USAR CS/CSS support. Future Defense Planning Guidance Scenarios also depend on this support.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the Army Reserve activations and conversions affected

a net change of approximately 5,900 positions (approximately two percent of the USAR force), and deactivated 327 units with approximately 31,000 positions. The net change was a reduction of approximately 25,000 soldier positions. These changes were the results of: draw-down of obsolete medical units no longer required; continuation of the Medical Force 2000 reorganization; reorganization of USAR training units; and transfer of combat structure to the Army National Guard.

In Fiscal Year 1996, net reductions and conversions will affect 915 positions and 93 units, consisting of approximately 12,000 positions (approximately five percent of the USAR force). Additional programmed reductions will reduce Army Reserve endstrength from 230,000 to 215,000 by Fiscal Year 1997. The National Performance Review and the Bottom Up Review required reduction of overhead and redefined the mission of the USAR. This mandate is exemplified by the U.S. Army Reserve Command's internal reorganization of the existing continental Reserve force structure. This action eliminates the previous structure of twenty U.S.-based Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs) and replaces them with ten Regional Support Commands which continue to report directly to the USARC.

Training the Force

Training is the highest priority for the USAR. The training focus of the USAR is to support future wars by mobilizing and deploying cohesive, intact units, trained to a "One Army" standard, in a timely manner. Many essential support components are now unique to the USAR. USAR training is based on a foundation of individual and collective training directed at the core

competencies of Combat Support/Combat Service support (CS/CSS); CS/CSS Command and Control at Echelons Above Division and Echelons Above Corps; Rapid Deployment and Reconstitution.

The USAR "first to fight" units have been reshaped from the Contingency Force Pool program to the Force Support Package (FSP). The FSP provides CS/CSS units for early deployment. Tiered readiness has been applied to the FSP units insuring necessary resources are available, given budget limits. Overseas Deployment Training continues to be a valuable training tool for the USAR. Annually thousands of USAR troops are deployed worldwide to conduct mission training, while simultaneously playing a crucial role in Nation Assistance. The training focus remains clear: *provide quality trained units and individuals when needed in support of the National Military Strategy now and for the future.*

The USAR has assumed an additional share of the Army's sustainment and training mission in the continental U. S. The new Total Army School System relies on the USAR for teaching Officer Education, Combat Support and Combat Service Support and Health Service programs. The USAR Division's Institutional Training (DIVIT) program has assumed a greater role in supporting Initial Entry Training, offsetting Active component infrastructure. DIVIT is also providing support to U.S. Military Academy and Reserve Officer Training Corps.

Contributions to America's Army

The USAR provides trained units and qualified individuals for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security

requires. The USAR is uniquely positioned to provide enabling support forces to the Active Army in wartime as well as actively participating in domestic support when needed.

major regional contingencies. The USAR will also assume an additional share of the Army’s sustainment and training missions in the continental U.S.

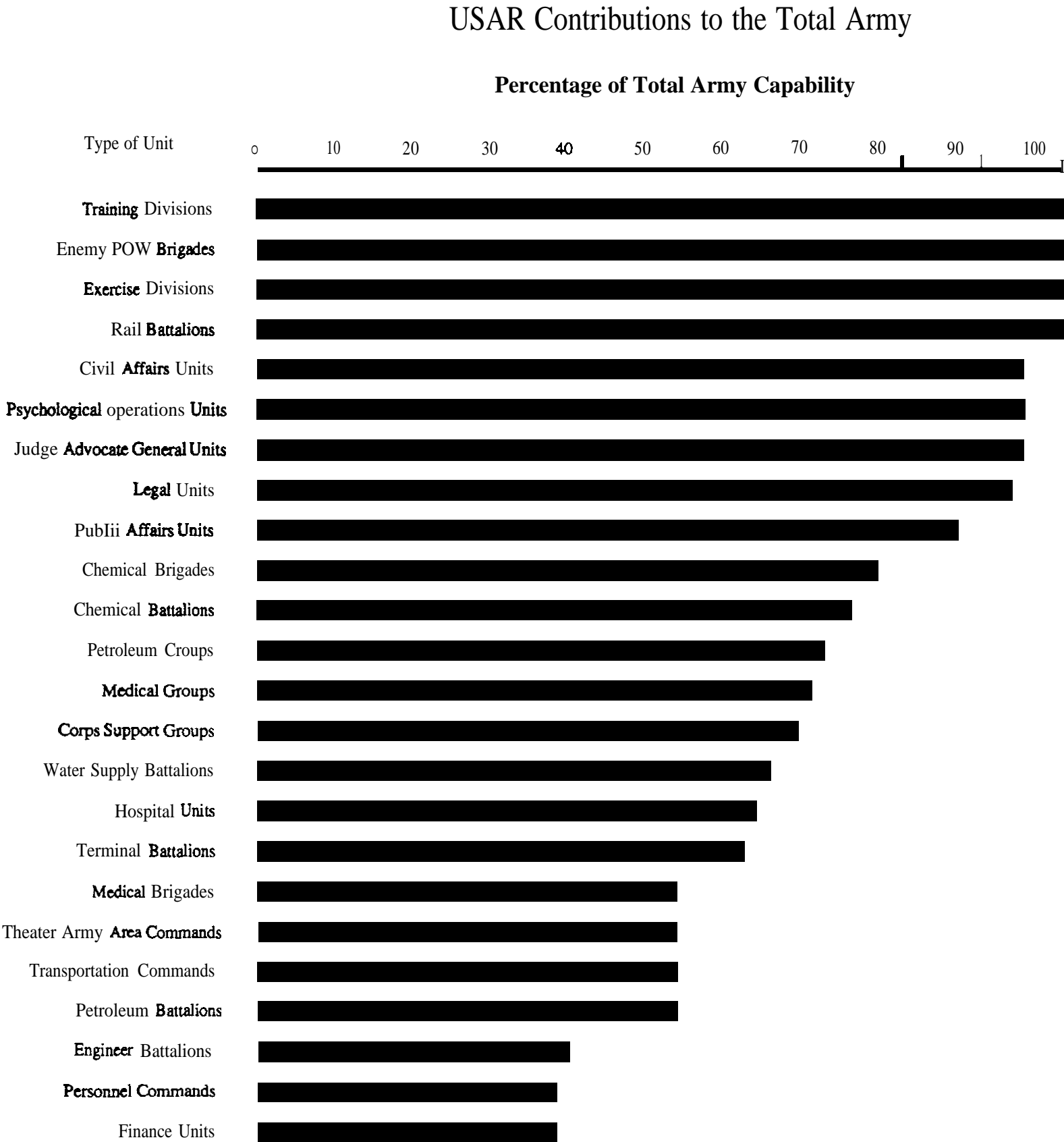


Chart 2

The USAR continues to provide a substantial portion of the combat support and combat service support to enable the Army to respond to two nearly simultaneous

The USAR’S capability in its primary support role is further enhanced by soldiers possessing the experience and unique skills not found in the other components. These Ready Reserve soldiers serve in a number of categories: Troop Program Units, Individual

Mobilization Augmenters, Individual Ready Reservists, and Retired Reservists.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1995, there were approximately 2,000 Troop Program Units in the USAR. The following is a sample listing of units that make up the USAR.

Combat

- 1 Infantry Battalion
- 2 Attack Helicopter Battalions

Combat Support/Combat Service Support

- 2 Theater Army Area Commands
- 7 Medical Groups
- 3 Area Support Groups
- 2 Corps Support Commands
- 10 Corps Support Groups
- 9 Training Divisions
- 9 Medical Brigades
- 3 Chemical Brigades
- 2 Training Brigades
- 1 Enemy Prisoner of War Brigade
- 13 Military Police Battalions (EPW)
- 15 Engineer Battalion (Cbt Hvy)
- 5 Maintenance Battalion
- 12 Motor Battalions
- 12 Military Intelligence Battalions
- 6 Petroleum Battalions
- 5 Signal Battalions
- 2 Water Supply Battalions
- 2 Ordnance Battalions
- 44 Hospitals
- 17 Legal Units
- 53 Deployable Medical System sets to Hospitals
- 30 Psychological Operations Units
- 35 Civil Affairs Units
- 28 Public Affairs Units
- Force Modernization

Major items of force modernization equipment fielded to the USAR during Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 include:

- High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)
- Heavy Equipment Transporters (HET)
- Heavy Equipment Transporters Semi Trailers
- Palletized Load System (PLS) w/supporting trailers and Flat Racks
- Truck Tractors
- 34-Ton Semi-trailers
- Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT)
- Tactical Quiet Generators
- 4,000-lb. Rough Terrain Forklifts
- AH 64 Apache Helicopters
- SINCGARS Communication Systems
- Night Vision Goggles

During Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997, the following equipment is expected to be fielded to the USAR:

- High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles
- Family Medium Tactical Vehicles
- 2 1/2 Ton ESP - Extended Service Program Trucks
- 5-Ton Yard Tractors
- Palletized Load Systems
- HEMMT Vehicles
- 20-ton Dump Trucks
- Line Haul Tractors
- 5,000-gallon Tanker Trucks
- Palletized Loading System Trailers
- SINCGARS
- Night Vision Goggles
- Tactical Quiet Generators

The USAR Imperatives

As the Army is -reshaped, so is the USAR. The foundation that supports the

Army Reserve has been clearly articulated by the Army's senior leadership. This foundation is comprised of six imperatives that, when properly resourced and balanced, coalesce to provide a trained and ready force. The Army Reserve leadership supports these imperatives by combining dynamic, imaginative planning and executing limited resource in a priority manner through Tiered Readiness. These imperatives are:

- Quality Soldiers; trained, motivated and challenged.
- Competent leaders; clear in their vision of the future, with fully developed tactical skills.
- Training; challenging, focused on realistic scenarios, and oriented toward joint and coalition operations and contingency missions.
- Modern equipment; providing soldiers with the maximum available lethality and best available technology.
- Force mix; a proper mix of heavy, light and special operations forces.
- Doctrine, forward-looking, to accommodate joint, coalition, maneuver-oriented and high-tempo operations which take full advantage of high-technology capabilities.

THE NAVAL RESERVE

The Mission of the Naval Reserve

The traditional role of the Naval Reserve focused on meeting global threats with little or no notice. Today, the National

Military Strategy calls for the integration of Active and Reserve components into a Total Force capable of meeting peacetime commitments and short notice contingencies, while maintaining the capability to mobilize fully. The mission of the U.S. Naval Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified personnel available for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. Today, the Naval Reserve, in cooperation with Fleet Commanders, participates in many peacetime duties including forward presence operations. Providing both realistic training opportunities and compensating leverage for a smaller active Navy, the Naval Reserve contributed over one and a half million days of peacetime support in Fiscal Year 95.

The History of the Naval Reserve

Thomas Jefferson suggested creation of a national naval militia as early as 1805. At about the same time, various states established their own Naval Militias or similar "citizen-sailor" organizations. Some of these units augmented the Navy during the Civil War. In May 1888, Massachusetts established a naval battalion within the state militia. By 1897, sixteen other states had a naval militia. A year later during the Spanish-American War, these trained units proved valuable as the militia furnished 4,216 men to the Navy. In 1914, the Division of Militia Affairs was established in the Navy Department. It was not until March 1915, however, that Congress formally established a "Federal Naval Reserve," the forerunner of today's Naval Reserve.

The contributions of Naval Reservists in conflicts during this century have been significant:

World War I: 330,000 Reservists served.

World War II: over 2,000,000 Reservists served. (Most were inductees assigned to the Reserve.)

Korea over 130,000 Reservists served.

Vietnam: One out of seven on active duty was a Reservist.

Persian Gulf War -21,109 Reservists mobilized.

About 30,000 officers and 300,000 enlisted **personnel** of the Naval Reserve served on active duty during **World War I**. These figures included 12,000 women "**yeomanettes**" who supported Navy and Marine Corps forces during the conflict. Four out of every five persons who served in the Navy in World War II were Reservists, including former President George Bush, who was a Naval Reserve pilot.

After World War II ended, approximately 130,000 Reservists who had been on active duty became drilling Reservists. Many were recalled to active duty again during the Korean War, where Reservists flew 75 percent of the Navy's combat sorties. In 1967, during the war in Vietnam, nearly one of seven Navy personnel on active duty was a Reservist. The following year, as the conflict deepened, the Nation mobilized two Reserve Construction Battalions (**Seabees**) and several aviation squadrons.

In recent years, the USNR has taken on many significant operational responsibilities. In 1986, the USNR ship, **U.S.S. Preserver**, spearheaded the salvage operation of the space shuttle **Challenger**,

with a Reservist diver locating the crew compartment. During 1987, when hostilities intensified in the Persian Gulf, USNR minesweepers and two Reserve guided missile frigates deployed to the area. In addition, USNR special boat units and volunteer personnel also deployed to the Gulf to support Navy operations.

More recently, during Operations **DESERT SHIELD** and **DESERT STORM**, Naval Reservists again answered the call to duty. Over half were medical specialists. Others included logistics and sealift specialists, air-naval gunfire liaison officers, cargo handling **personnel**, Seabee battalions, helicopter search and rescue detachments, and port security experts. Reservists served in the Gulf theater as well as in other Active commands around the world.

Naval Reservists have continued to support operations all over the world. Reservists have served in Croatia, Somalia, and on a continuing basis in the Persian Gulf. During 1995, VAQ-209 was the first Naval Reserve fixed-wing squadron to make an overseas deployment with a carrier battle group since the Vietnam war. Squadron Reservists were **seamlessly** integrated with their Active counterparts during combat operations over Bosnia. VAQ-209's success in this deployment validated the Navy's investment in training and hardware for the Air Reserve. Over 100 Reservists from construction units assisted in the building and maintenance of the refugee camp in **Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**. To support Operation Restore Democracy in Haiti, 152 Reservists from Mobile Inshore Warfare Units and logistics units were called up by the President. Eight Naval Reserve Force ships have deployed for periods from two to six months from the Baltic to Southwest Asia.

As of September 30, 1995, with the recent force draw down nearly complete, there, were 483,557 members of the Naval Reserve, 100,710 of whom were in the Selected Reserve. Members of the Selected Reserve serve in either commissioned units or augment units.

Commissioned units are complete operational entities and comprise about 30 percent of the Selected Reserve. These units, which have their own equipment and hardware, include ships, aircraft squadrons, construction battalions, cargo handling battalions, mobile inshore undersea warfare units,' and special boat units. They are structured and equipped to come on active duty and function independently or alongside active units.

As of October 1, 1995 commissioned units of the Naval Reserve included:

Ships

- 14 frigates (FFG)
- 2 landing ship tanks (LSTs)
- 2 mine countermeasures (MCMs)
- .. 1 operational reserve carrier (ORC)
- 1 mine control ship (MCS)

Shore and Support Forces

- 12 cargo handling battalions
- 12 mobile construction battalions
- 28 mobile inshore undersea warfare units
- 11 inshore boat units
- 4 mine search detachments
- 2 special boat units

- 1 cargo handling training battalion
- 5 explosive ordnance disposal units
- 6 naval construction regiments
- 2 naval construction battalion maintenance units
- 3 naval construction force support units
- 4 fleet hospitals

Aircraft Squadrons

- 1 carrier air wing
 - 1 fighter squadron
 - 2 strike fighter squadrons
 - 1 airborne early warning squadron
 - 1 airborne early warning squadron (counter narcotics)
 - 1 tactical electronic warfare squadron
 - 2 composite fighter squadrons
- 2 patrol air wings
 - 9 maritime patrol squadrons
- 1 helicopter air wing
 - 2 helicopter combat support special squadrons
 - 1 helicopter ASW squadron
 - 2 light airborne multipurpose system ASW squadrons
 - 1 helicopter support squadron
- 1 fleet logistics support wing
 - 12 fleet logistic support squadrons
 - 3 fleet logistics support detachments

The remaining 70% of the Selected Reserve includes over 1,822 augmentation units. These units consist of professionals in more than 30 fields, including intelligence, medicine and law. They provide personnel for virtually every type of Active Navy organization. Planned reductions in Active

strength and the recent Persian Gulf War experience have shown the importance of maintaining a variety of skills in augmentation units. These personnel and the unique skills they provide would be immediately available for active duty both as individuals and as members of units upon activation.

Contributions to the Total Navy

The Navy for the 21st Century is being reshaped to provide flexible forces for the coastal areas of the world. The National Military Strategy focus has shifted from the global threat to emerging regional challenges. This shift in focus requires a Navy that will be smaller but more efficient through greater reliance on the compensating leverage provided by the Naval Reserve components. The 'Total Force' concept provides a Navy team fully capable of melding with Joint and combined forces to provide presence, strategic deterrence, control of the seas, extended and continuous on-scene crisis response, power projection and strategic sealift capability. The goal of the Navy's Total Force policy is complete integration of the Active, Reserve, and civilian components into an effective fighting force capable of responding across the spectrum of conflict. Active duty forces meet the preponderance of peacetime forward presence missions and crisis response while the Reserve component provides crisis response, sustainment, and global war surge capabilities. Additionally, the Reserve's role in "peacetime support" is expanding to meet CINC requirements. From Fiscal Year 1993 until the end of Fiscal Year 1995, Naval Reserve contributory support mandays rose nearly 50 percent. Recent examples include continuous world-wide logistical support with C-9B, C-130T and C-20G squadrons; continuous Reserve P-3 detachments around

the globe including operations in the Adriatic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, South America and the Western Pacific; Helicopter Combat Support detachments to Thailand and the Adriatic in direct support of the fleet; combat adversary and Command and Control Warfare Group (CCWG) support provided by Reserve Carrier Air Wing squadrons in direct response to fleet requirements. See Chart 3, for USNR contributions to the total Navy.

The Naval Surface Reserve Force has provided the greatest share of peacetime support with over 60% (1,034,500 mandays) to the active Navy. The range of support has been as broad as the spectrum of elements in the Naval Surface Reserve Force, from logistics to ship deployments, from construction to writing doctrine with Joint and Fleet Commanders. Naval Reserve Force ships deployed to the Baltic, South America, Southwest Asia, India, and the Great Lakes, and in counterdrug operations to the Caribbean. In addition the Force manned detachments in Bari and Sigonella, Italy, moving goods to Navy ships deployed in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Bosnia. Other detachments moved cargo through Bahrain and Saudi Arabia in support of ships in the Persian Gulf. Forward presence operations with Naval Reservists included the deployment of Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare surveillance vans to Korea and the Persian Gulf in response to changing political conditions. The addition of two LSTS to the Naval Reserve Force will expand an already vigorous program in support of the U.S. Marine Corps by the Force's Surface Reserve Force, as well as capitalize on the Surface Reserve's previous LST experience.

Force Modernization

The Navy's Total Force policy provides the cornerstone for the process of "right-sizing" the force structure, consolidating manning, and developing a synergistic melding of active duty operational requirements with Reserve capabilities. The Navy is reshaping and fine tuning the force structure and functions of the Naval Reserve through on-going force studies and threat assessments. For example, the Total Force Seminar Wargame Series produced a Reserve unit category data base that allows the identification of force laydown requirements, by phase, for various Major Regional Contingencies (MRC). These games successfully focused the expertise, energies and resources of many Reserve units on peacetime training and support for the Active components, thereby reducing costs and manpower requirements.

Programs for the continuous modernization of Reserve equipment have guaranteed interoperability and horizontal integration with front line units. In the Naval Air Reserve, two new C-130T and one new C-20G squadrons will augment the fleet C-9B and C-130T transport aircraft. Reserve Maritime Patrol Squadrons (VP) will finish transition to the P-3C Update H/11.5 aircraft, and continue with equipment upgrades to provide seamless integration with fleet VP squadrons. Reserve helicopter

force modernization includes procurement of the MH-53E and SH-2G aircraft, as well as, equipment upgrades to the HH-60H aircraft. Reserve TACAIR squadrons continue with equipment upgrades to the F/A-18 and F-14 aircraft.

Already on a par with the Active force regarding equipment, the Surface Reserve Force's latest modernization efforts are focused on enhancing the capabilities of units in missions predominately in the Naval Reserve. Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare surveillance vans are undergoing an upgrade which will greatly improve each van's ability to monitor underwater activity in ports and harbors and communicate with all components of the area commander, including units from other services in a Joint environment. New boats are being procured for Inshore Boat Units to expand the Navy's ability to interdict questionable surface craft in the main waterways and channels, out several more miles than today. Upgraded communications equipment is also being planned for the Naval Reserve's Embarked Advisory Teams (NEAT) to allow these elements, when deployed on merchant ships, to communicate with all services and pass critical information to the ships' masters on a real time basis.

USNR Contributions to the Total Navy

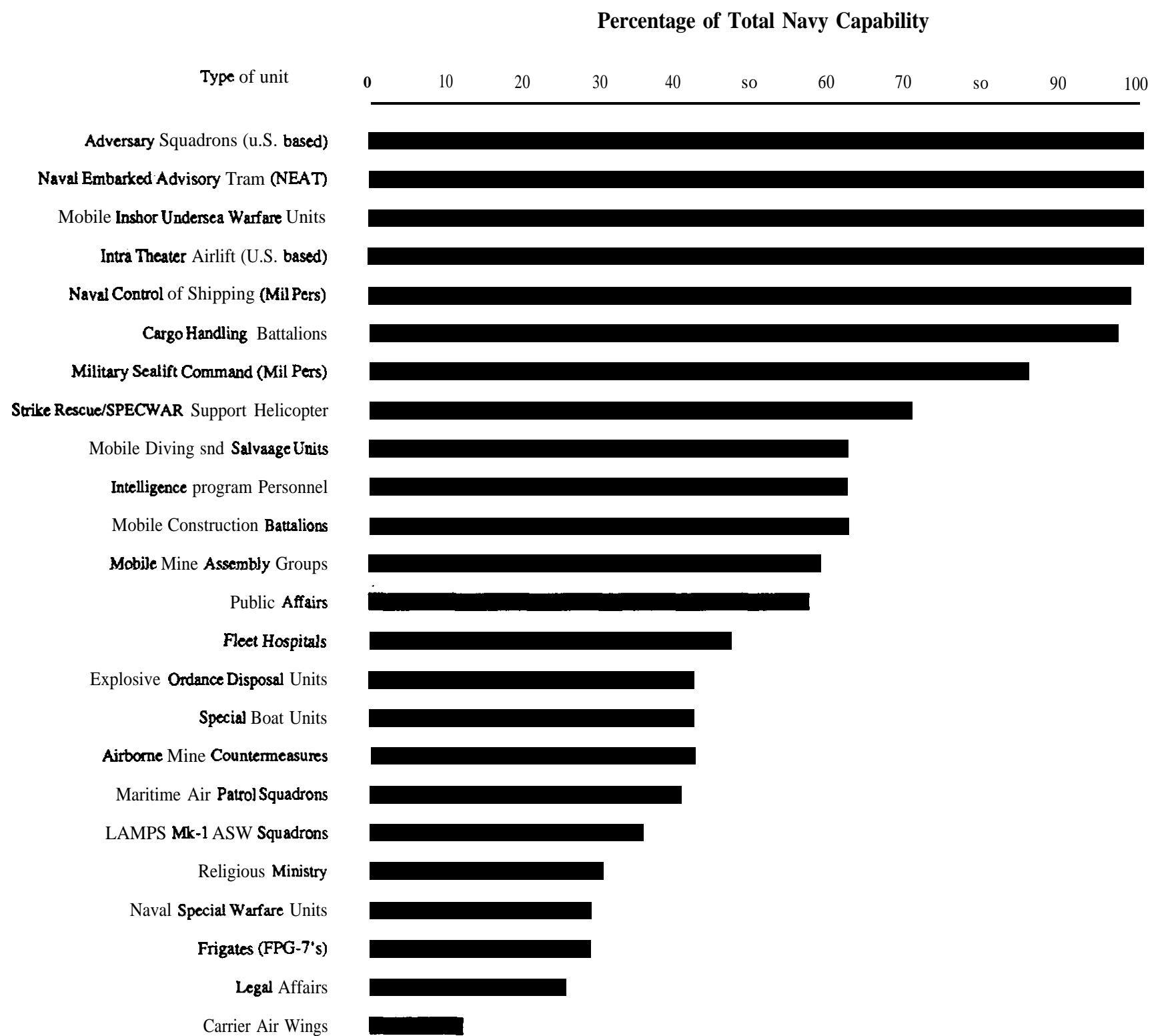


chart 3

THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The Mission of the Marine Corps Reserve

The mission of the Marine Reserve is to augment and reinforce the active force seamlessly by providing qualified units and individuals in time of war or other national emergency. In the augmentation role, the Marine Reserve provides trained and equipped units, detachments or individuals to active commands to bring their force structure to the level required for war or other national emergency. In the reinforcing

role, the Marine Reserve provides similar assets to provide depth, replacements or capabilities not readily available in the active force.

The History of the Marine Corps Reserve

The Marine Corps Reserve was established by law in 1916. Activated in 1917 for World War I, the Marine Reserve consisted of three officers and 32 enlisted men. After World War I, the Marine Reserve was slated to be disestablished. The Reserve survived due to the forward-looking

efforts of a few. By the 1930s, the Reserve program was officially revitalized and expanded.

In November 1940, all 23 Marine Organized Reserve battalions and thirteen air squadrons were called to active duty. During World War II, Marine Reserves participated in every campaign from Wake Island to the seizure of Okinawa. Following World War II the Marine Corps, with the other services, was haphazardly downsized.

In June 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea. Marine Corps active duty strength was about 74,000. In July 1950, 33,000 Marines of the Organized Marine Reserve were called to active duty and 50,000 Marines of the Volunteer Reserve were notified for recall. In September 1950, the 1st Marine Division landed at **Inchon**. Some of its units were manned to full strength using recently recalled Reservists. By the end of the Korean War, over 85,000 Marine Reservists had been called to active duty.

There was no mobilization of the Marine Reserve during the Vietnam War, however many individual Marine Reservists volunteered for active duty and served in Vietnam.

In 1990 and 1991, Marine Reserve units and individuals were mobilized for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In addition to serving in the United States and in Southwest Asia, some Reservists also filled other important operational requirements abroad. In total, about 31,000 Marine Reservists were mobilized.

Today the Marine Corps Selected Reserve contributes 26% percent of the force structure and 37% of the trained manpower

in the Total Force Marine Corps. Specific contributions are depicted in chart 4.

Warfighting

In preparation for **warfighting**, the Marine Reserve participates in numerous training exercises. As part of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), some units participate in the two Reserve Combined Arms Exercises (**CAX**) held annually at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center in Twentynine Palms, Ca. The CAX challenges the entire MAGTF from the infantryman to the mechanic and staff officer. Reserve units also participate in amphibious training at Camp **Pendleton** and Camp **Lejuene**, jungle training at Fort Sherman in Panama, and mountain warfare/cold weather training at the Marine Corps Mountain Training Center in Bridgeport, California.

Making Marines

In Marine Corps boot camp, recruit platoons are comprised of both Active and Reserve component recruits. Each must meet the same high standards. Throughout their careers, both regular and Selected Marine Corps Reservists must maintain the same high level of proficiency in both individual Marine and military occupational skills. Virtually all Selected Marine Corps Reserve officers have at least three years of active duty experience.

Education and Training

Newly commissioned Marine officers attend The Basic School (**TBS**), a five month program of instruction across the spectrum of military topics, with special focus on infantry tactics at the platoon and company level, Marines of all ranks

participate in formal military schools lasting from two weeks to nine months, correspondence courses, unit military education programs, group discussions and self study.

The Total Force Marine Corps seeks to train the way it will fight. Fundamental training objectives are based upon the Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System which evaluates certain tasks. These tasks are universal throughout the Marine Corps. The Selected Marine Corps Reserve trains to the same standards as its active duty counterparts. This common standard helps to achieve seamless integration of Active and Reserve component operations.

Force Modernization

Selected Marine Corps Reserve units of the MARFORRES are equipped to the same level as active force units. Equipping the Active and Reserve forces equally is an additional important element in achieving seamless integration. The single acquisition

objective process addresses both initial equipment issues and planned sustainability needs. Horizontal fielding of Active units seeks to distribute equipment consistent with Total Force interoperability. These measures provide Marines with quality, state of the art warfighting equipment that enhances battlefield survivability and effectiveness,

The Future

On July 1, 1995, the Commandant of the Marine Corps published planning guidance providing a common vision to take the Total Force Marine Corps into the 21st Century. Setting milestones for change, the guidance provides an opportunity to examine Total Force personnel, training and equipment programs and policies. The goal is to prepare Marine Corps operating forces, along with Navy fleets, to project power from the sea and be ready to fight and win in any situation.

USMCR Contributions to the Total Marine Corps

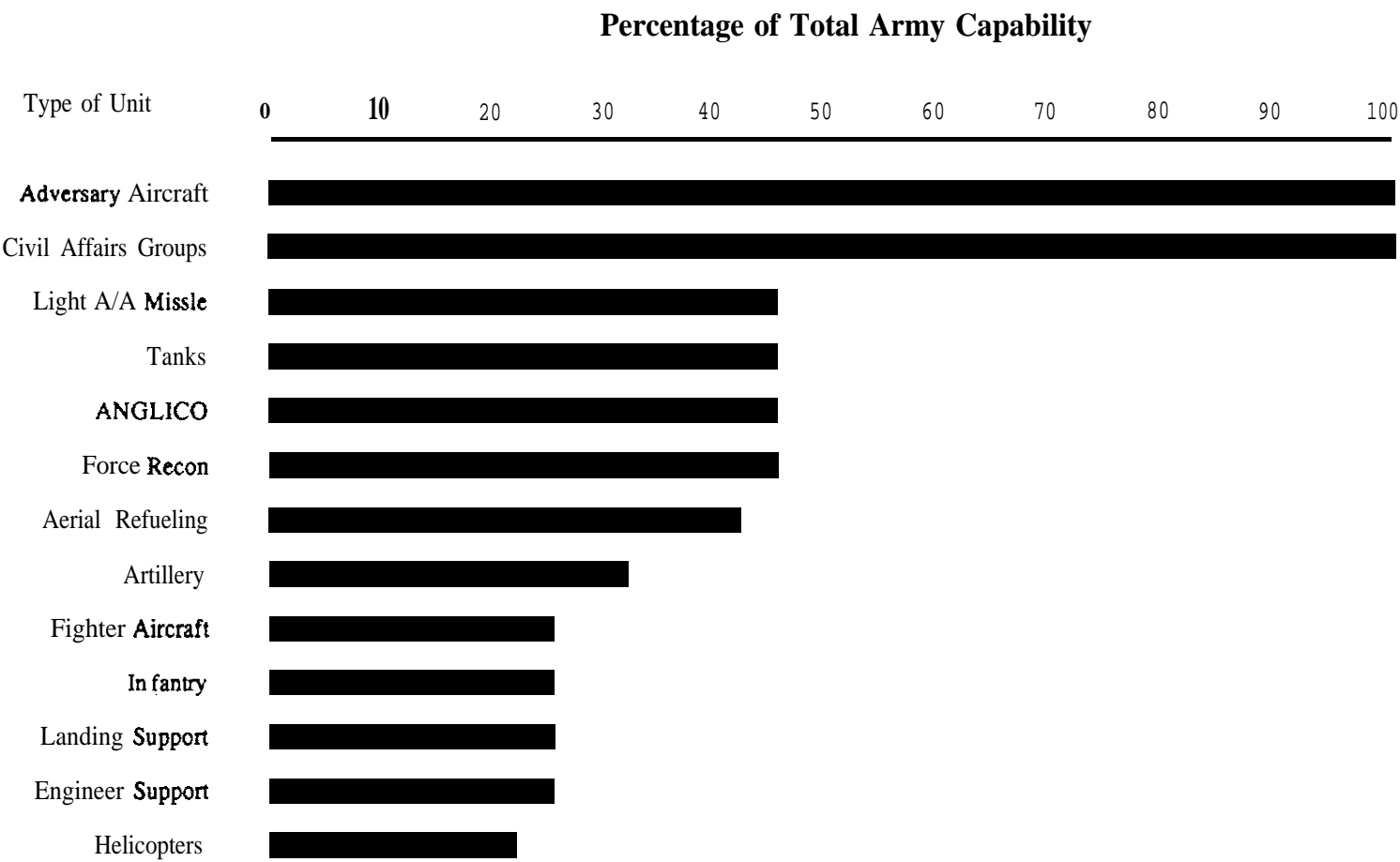


Chart 4

THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Mission of the Air National Guard

The Air National Guard's (ANG) federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units to be available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise directed by state law.

History of the Air National Guard

The National Guard's involvement in aviation began in August 1908 when members of the First Company, Signal Corps, New York National Guard organized an aeronautical corps to learn ballooning. Over the next few years individuals in several states struggled to establish flying units. It was not until 1915, however, that the 1st Aero Company of New York became the first real National Guard aviation unit. A year later, the First Aero Company along with the rest of the National Guard was ordered to active duty. It trained in New York while the rest of the Guard patrolled the Mexican border.

Coincident with the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, the Air National Guard was officially established on September 18, 1947. The 120th Fighter Squadron of Colorado was the first ANG unit to receive Federal recognition on June 30, 1946.

Since its establishment, the ANG has been involved in almost every U.S. war and contingency. Approximately 45,000 ANG members served in the Korean War (1950-53) During the Persian Gulf War (1990-91) over 12,000 ANG members served.

Contribution to the Total Air Force

As the U.S. military has downsized due to the end of the Cold War and subsequent budget reductions, the Air National Guard's contribution to the Total Air Force has significantly increased in many mission areas. The ANG now maintains almost half of the Air Force capability in tactical airlift, combat communications, aeromedical evacuation and aerial refueling. The entire U.S. air defense interceptor mission is flown by the ANG. During 1994 and 1995, the ANG also initiated operations in strategic bombers, intelligence and space support. More information on ANG contributions is contained in Chart 5.

As a by-product of its primary mission of training for mobilization, the ANG performs peacetime missions compatible with training and mobilization readiness requirements. In addition, the Air Force increasingly relies on the ANG for support during peacetime contingency operations. During 1994 and 1995, volunteers from units around the country augmented active duty units in Bosnia, Somalia, Iraq, Turkey, and South America. These missions help to promote the Total Force by validating the readiness and effectiveness of ANG personnel and equipment as they work side-by-side with their active duty counterparts.

As the Air Force has come to rely more heavily on the ANG, the issue of accessibility has come to the forefront. While volunteerism has been, and will continue to be the primary method of access for peacetime operational requirements,

ANG Contribution to the Total Air Force

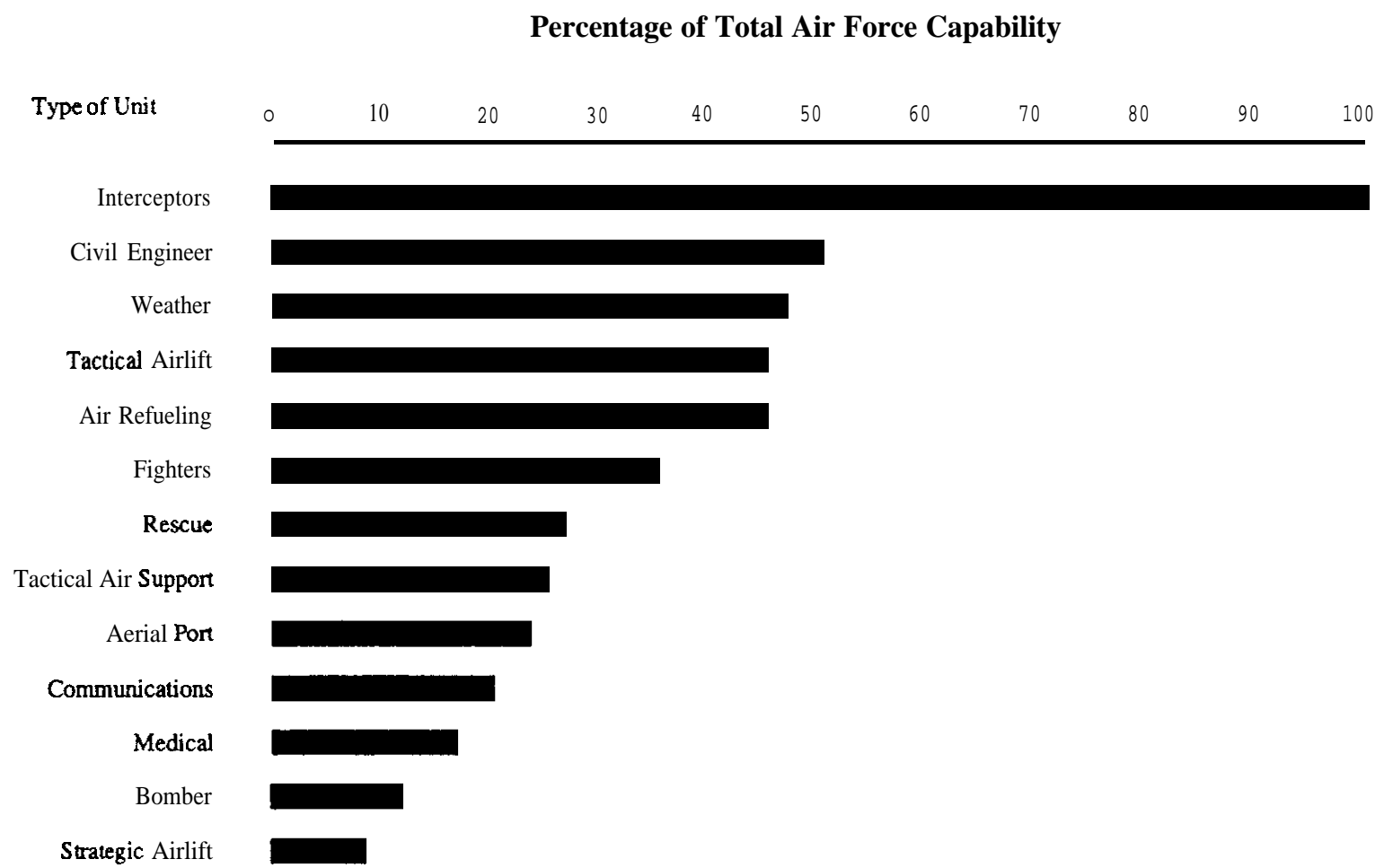


chart 5

Active and ANG planners are working together to ensure requirements for access continue to be met within the constraints inherent in the traditional National Guard part-time citizen soldier system.

Force Modernization

In recent years, the ANG rate of modernization in combat and combat support units has increased dramatically. Since 1988, almost all ANG units have experienced some form of equipment upgrade or conversion. As the Air Force continues to reduce in size, the availability of even more modern equipment should allow this trend to continue.

The ANG has completed its conversion from older, almost obsolete aircraft such as the A-7, F-4C/D/E, and OA-37 to the much more capable F-16, F-15 and

A-10 aircraft. Although these conversions are completed, the pace of modernization has not slowed. Older versions of the F-16A/B have already been replaced with new, state-of-the-art F-16C/Ds. In addition ANG F-15s are receiving upgraded radar and computer systems to increase their combat capability. Other initiatives include the ANG's new role in the strategic bomber mission with conventionally equipped B-1s and a Combat Communications unit conversion to a Space Support role in mobile ground systems operations.

Outlook for Fiscal Year 1996

In accordance with the National Military Strategy of the United States, the Air National Guard will continue to serve this country as an integral part of the first line of defense. The focus is to continue to provide the country with a community-based force that is accessible to Federal, state and local authorities; capable of maintaining

high levels of training, personnel and equipment readiness; and that is affordable as it carries out the National Military Strategy in the post Cold War world.

Downsizing of the Total Force has already had an impact on ANG force structure and will continue to do so during 1996. The ANG recognizes the importance of balancing defense needs with other national concerns -- and the changing world situation. The overall goal of the force structure plan is to enhance the ANG's ability to execute assigned military missions and also fulfill the nation's domestic needs. Into accomplish these tasks better, the ANG is examining force structure and organization in three areas: personnel, units and headquarters.

In the personnel area, 1994 and 1995 were transitional years. Military end-strength was under-executed due to reorganization, limitations on training dollars, force structure changes and because of the belief that restrictions in end-strength *were the right thing* to do. Air Guard programmed end-strength for Fiscal Year 1996 is approximately 112,500. The ANG continues to emphasize flying and technical career fields as it attracts, develops and retains highly qualified recruits. ANG membership is becoming more diverse through recruitment of more minorities and females. This allows ANG units to more accurately reflect the communities from which they recruit.

As the Total Air Force downsizes, the ANG will continue to undergo some restructuring at the unit level. The goal of restructuring is to minimize the elimination of units. Retaining units will not only maintain community-based forces in as many areas as possible, it will also facilitate

reconstitution of forces should it be required in the future. This is because it is much easier and faster to expand existing units than it is to create entirely new units. To accomplish the goal of not closing units, the ANG has reduced the number of aircraft assigned per unit and/or assigned *new* missions to units. The ANG has reduced the number of aircraft assigned to most of the fighter units from 24 or 18 to 15. The number of aircraft assigned to airlift and tanker units has also decreased, losing one or two aircraft per unit. These airlift and tanker aircraft have been used to re-mission other ANG units. Modernization efforts continue as more fighter units convert from older aircraft into the newer, more capable F-16C/D aircraft. The ANG will also convert another squadron to the strategic bomber mission in conventionally equipped B-1B bombers.

As the information age continues to advance, the ability to communicate effectively and rapidly across great distances becomes an even greater military requirement. With a program called CyberGuard, the ANG hopes to lead the way in military communications in the 21st century. All ANG locations are being fitted with fiber-optic cabling, and with base-wide/Guard-wide networking capabilities. This will allow the ANG to take full advantage of Air Force and Department of Defense distance-learning initiatives, *communications* upgrades and other enhancements.

THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

Mission of the Air Force Reserve

The Air Force Reserve supports the Air Force mission to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air

and space by providing Global Reach and Global Power to America. The Air Force Reserve plays an integral role in the day-to-day Air Force Mission and should be viewed as a force in being as well as one held in reserve for possible war or contingency operations.

History of the Air Force Reserve

The National Defense Act of 1916 authorized 296 officers and 2,000 enlisted men to serve in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps. During World War I, the First Aero Reserve Squadron was formed in New York State. It was mobilized in 1917 and was sent overseas to France. After World War I, there were two decades of austere budgets and manning limitations. During this time, the Army Air Corps used Reservists not charged against manpower ceilings to “keep ‘em flying.” At the start of World War II, about 1,500 Reserve pilots helped the Army Air Corps during the very critical days following Pearl Harbor.

As a result of the Air Force attaining separate status in September 1947, the U.S. Air Force Reserve (USAFR) was created on April 14, 1948. (In 1946, 430,000 veterans accepted appointment or enlistment into the Army Air Forces Reserve. They received no pay or benefits.)

USAFR members have participated in every major military conflict or crisis.

During the Korean War (1950-53), 147,000 USAFR members were activated. For the Berlin Crisis (1948), over 15,000 were mobilized. Nearly 14,000 were called up for the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). Over 5,600 USAFR members were activated in 1968 during the Vietnam War era. And

nearly 24,000 USAFR members were activated for the Persian Gulf War (1990-91).

Mission of the Air Force Reserve

The mission of the Air Force Reserve is to ensure that its units and individual members are prepared to accomplish their assigned tasks and duties in support of the total Air Force and national objectives. The Air Force Reserve supports the Air Force mission to defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space by contributing to Global Reach and Global Power. The Air Force Reserve is an integral and important part of Air Force response to national requirements during times of peace and war and during contingency operations. Equipped with the same aircraft as the Active force and trained to the same standards, Air Force Reserve units can respond anywhere in the world in 72 hours, fully trained and combat ready.

Air Force Reserve Programs

More than 60,000 unit-assigned Reservists are assigned to 62 flying squadrons and more than 620 support units. More than 12,000 individual mobilization augmenters support mobility augmentation requirements at active duty units around the world. The Air Force Reserve is equipped with nearly 500 modern, mission-ready aircraft including several models of the C-130, and C-141s, C-5s, KC-10s, KC-135s, HH-60s, A10A-1s, F-16s and B-52s.

The Reserve Unit Program

More than 60,000 Reservists are assigned to Air Force Reserve units located around the country. These people train regularly to maintain high levels of mission

readiness and can deploy anywhere in the world in 72 hours,

Trained, equipped, and evaluated to the same standards as the Active Air Force, Reserve units frequently operate side by side with their active duty counterparts as a team within a team. Nearly all Reservists have prior military service and bring a wealth of valuable experience and training to their units. Unit-assigned Reservists are highly motivated, patriotic, and most importantly, are volunteers who feel strongly about serving their country. Experienced flight crews fly the same aircraft and missions as the Active Air Force and can operate effectively as a unit or be integrated seamlessly into active duty units.

In addition to the Reserve flying mission, more than 620 mission-support units provide a wide range of services, including medical and aeromedical evacuation, aerial port operations, civil engineering, security police, intelligence, communications, mobility support, logistics, transportation support, and a number of others.

Air Force Reserve Associate Program

The Associate Program is unique to the Air Force Reserve and is an important and cost effective force multiplier for the Air Force. The associate program pairs a Reserve unit with an Active Air Force unit to share active duty aircraft and equipment. It currently provides trained aircrews and maintenance personnel for some 300 active-duty aircraft and a space operations unit in Colorado. Reserve associate crews fly regularly scheduled strategic airlift and aeromedical airlift missions, reducing AMC'S personnel requirements and overhead costs. Associate unit maintenance

personnel provide AMC a surge capability that permits increased flying necessary during contingencies or in wartime. The result is a more cost-effective way to meet increasing mission requirements. Associate crews fly and maintain C-5 Galaxies, C-17 Globemaster IIIs, C-141 Starlifters, C-9 Nightingales, KC-10 Extenders, and KC-135 Stratotankers.

Individual Mobilization Augmentees

Some 12,000 individual mobilization augmenters are assigned to active duty units in specific wartime positions and train on an individual basis. Their mission is to augment active duty manning by filling wartime surge requirements. Many IMAs fill senior leadership positions and bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to their units.

Other Reservists

About 75,000 Reservists are part of the Individual Ready Reserve. Members of the IRR are fulfilling a service obligation, but do not participate in unit training and are not paid. They are subject to recall if needed. Another 11,500 Reservists serve in the Standby Reserve. They are Reservists whose civilian jobs are considered key to national defense, or who have a temporary disability or personal hardship. They do not participate and are not paid.

Contributions to the Total Air Force

Shrinking defense budgets and force reductions cause the active force to turn more often to the Air Force Reserve to help meet its mission requirements. As a result, the Air Force continues to transfer some of its missions to the Reserve. Within the last five years, the Air Force Reserve has

assumed sole responsibility for the weather reconnaissance mission and space shuttle launch support, activated two C-17 squadrons, a space operations squadron, a B-52 squadron, and a KC-135 associate unit. Other missions are under consideration for Reserve involvement, as well.

As the missions assigned to the Air Force Reserve have become more complex, the aircraft assigned to the Air Force Reserve have become more capable. For example, the Reserve has tested and demonstrated a low-cost, night vision compatible lighting modification for F- 16s and established a configuration for an integrated electronic warfare suite for F- 16s, A- 10s and C-130s. These modernization

efforts greatly improve self-defense and night-flying capability.

Air Force Reserve units and individual Reservists regularly go overseas to support and augment Air Force contingency operations. In addition to daily airlift missions across both oceans, the Air Force Reserve continues to participate in long-term contingencies such as Deny Flight, Southern Watch, Coronet Oak, Uphold Democracy, and a number of others. In the 38 years between 1953 and 1990, the Air Force Reserve participated in 10 contingency operations. Between 1991 and 1995, the Reserve supported 30 contingency or humanitarian support missions. All Reserve manpower requirements since Desert Storm have been met with volunteers.

USAFR Contributions to the Total Air Force

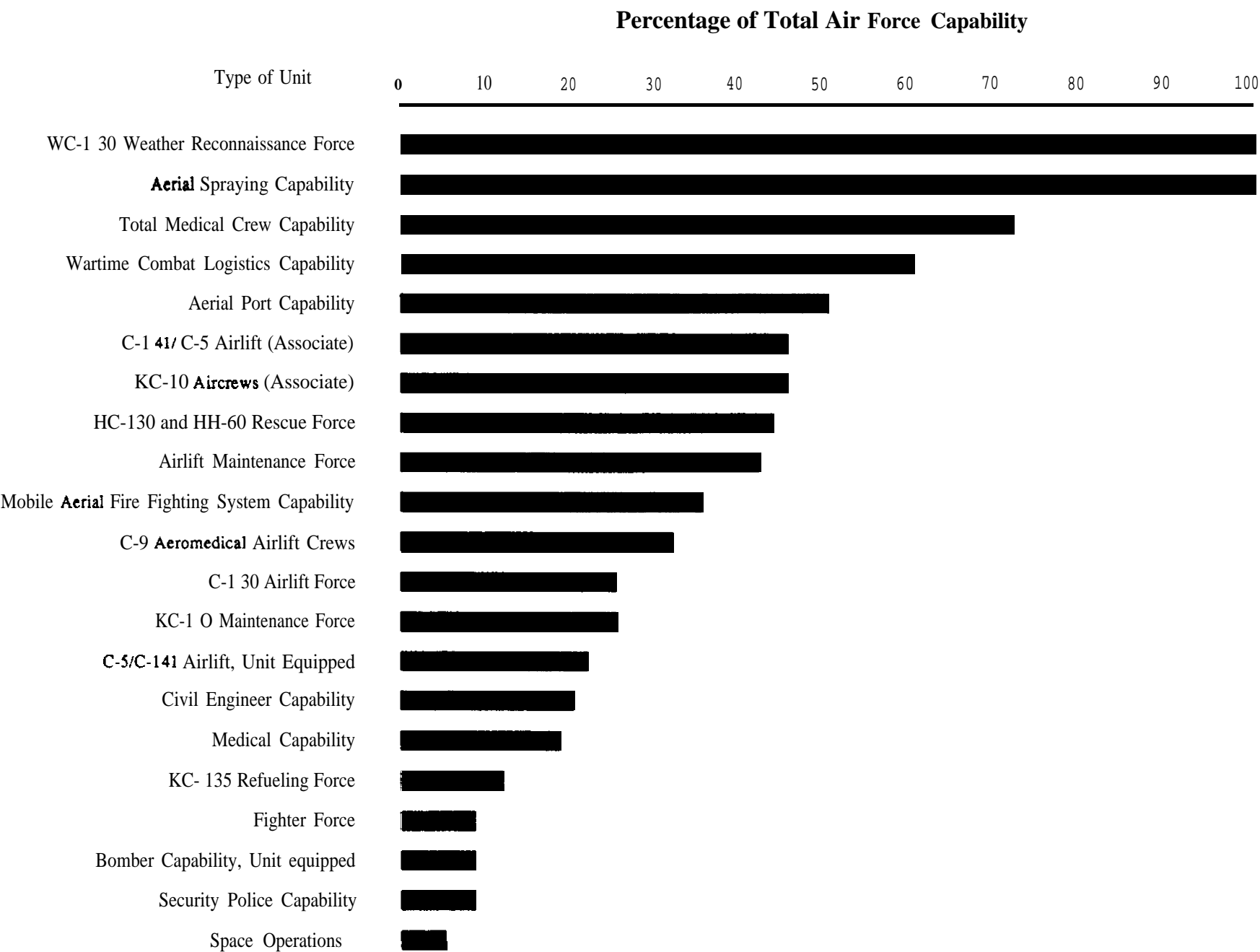


Chart 6

THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

Mission of the Coast Guard Reserve

The primary mission of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve is to provide trained personnel for active duty in times of war and national emergency or when active component commands require additional personnel for surge operations. In addition, the Coast Guard Reserve has proved itself as a valuable force leveler/multiplier in contributing to the everyday operations of the U.S. Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard is a unique military service with diverse national security capabilities. Its four roles are maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, marine environmental protection and national defense. In the post-Cold War era, all Coast Guard role-supporting missions contribute directly to the economic, social, environmental and military security of the United States. While the other branches of the Armed Forces concentrate on their national defense role at all times, the Coast Guard has major national security peacetime roles in addition to its national defense role. Drawing upon all of its assets, the Coast Guard, with its integrated Reserve component, provides unique capabilities for national security that are not duplicated by the other military services.

Many of the Coast Guard's national defense responsibilities are organized in joint Navy/Coast Guard Maritime Defense Zone (MDZ) commands. By agreement between the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Defense, Coast Guard Atlantic and Pacific Commanders are responsible to the Fleet Commanders for preparing, coordinating, and conducting operations in support of the coastal defense

of both the United States and in-theater ports of debarkation.

National security is much broader than military capability and includes economic factors as well. Realistically, everything the Coast Guard does in day to day operations to protect the national economy contributes to national security, including search and rescue, aids to navigation, environmental protection, marine pollution response, vessel and waterfront facility inspections, and maritime law enforcement. While the Coast Guard's Reserve component directly supports the national military strategy by providing a trained cadre of readily deployable personnel and units for foreign theaters of operation, it also directly augments the Active component during routine operations to ensure that U.S. harbors, ports and waterways, vital to the our economy, remain secure and safe.

Like its DoD Reserve component counterparts, the Coast Guard Reserve is subject to involuntary recall for military contingencies. However, under 14 U.S.C. 712, the Secretary of Transportation may also involuntarily recall members of the Coast Guard Ready Reserve to assist in man-made and natural disaster relief. This unique capability has been exercised with increasing frequency. From 1980 to 1990, Reservists were recalled under this authority only twice. Since 1990, however, there have been eight involuntary recalls under this authority, five in 1995 alone.

In addition to direct military support, the Coast Guard Reserve participates in DoD sponsored Civil-Military Cooperation Programs (CMCP). During Fiscal Year 1994, the Coast Guard embarked on a unique public education program entitled,

Sea Partners. Under this program, Coast Guard Reservists speak to civic groups, school children, recreational boaters, environmental organizations, and the marine industry concerning marine pollution. The Coast Guard has always dealt with marine pollution on a regulatory basis. This program promotes public awareness in an effort to prevent pollution before it becomes a regulatory issue.

Since its introduction in June 1994, Sea Partners has been expanded nationwide and has reached approximately 780,000 people in over 4,000 separate events.

History of the Coast Guard Reserve

The first Coast Guard Reserve organization was formed in 1939 as a civilian auxiliary to assist the regular Coast Guard. On February 19, 1941 this organization became the Coast Guard Auxiliary and a new military Reserve force was established based upon the structure and organization of the other armed forces Reserve components.

During World War Two, nearly 144,000 Coast Guard Reservists served in all major theaters of the war. Reservists crewed merchant ships carrying critical war goods to England during the early dark days of the war. They also served aboard Coast Guard cutters which were recruited and quickly converted into escort vessels to counter Germany's U-Boat threat in the North Atlantic. Coast Guard Reservists served as landing craft operators during the Normandy invasion and in all major Pacific campaigns.

Following the draw-down at the end of the war, there were no organized Reserve activities. In the late forties, Reserve

personnel began meeting and training informally without compensation. In 1950, the passage of the Magnuson Act significantly increased the Coast Guard's port security responsibility. This, along with a growing national realization that a strong military Reserve force was necessary for national security, led Congress to establish a paid drilling Reserve force. During the fifties and sixties, the program expanded. Reserve units were established in all major port areas. During this period, Reservists initiated their own training programs with little assistance from the Active component.

In an effort to guarantee a better trained and more capable contingency military force, the Coast Guard Reserve in the early 1970's completely overhauled its training philosophy and established its present program of training alongside Regular component members at active duty commands. Partially as a result of the augmentation training "program, the service has enforced a "One Coast Guard" concept to promote cooperation and equality among all members.

Contributions to the Total Force

Today, members of the Coast Guard Reserve are assigned to almost all program areas of the Active component including Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Maritime Law Enforcement, Port Safety and Security, and Marine Environmental Protection. Reserve personnel have served in every major conflict since World War Two including the Desert Shield/Desert Storm conflict.

In March 1996, all Coast Guard training, both Active duty and Reserve, was consolidated in a new organization, the Readiness and Training Directorate. Some

Reserve administration processes were also shifted to the Coast Guard Personnel Center in Washington, D.C. and the Coast Guard Pay and Personnel Center in Topeka, Kansas. Readiness planning and exercises were transferred to the Coast Guard's new Operations Directorate. Coast Guard Reservists still have a flag-level advocate in Washington and an identifiable Coast Guard Reserve organization within Headquarters.

The organization emerging from these changes is Team Coast Guard with:

- One set of missions,
- One command structure, and
- One administrative structure.

Operationally in 1994, the Coast Guard Reserve continued its traditional support to the Active force. In Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti, two **Reserve**-manned Port Security Units were deployed with support elements to the joint U.S. Navy/U.S. Coast Guard Harbor Defense Command. They provided port safety and security in Port-au-Prince and Cap **Hatien** harbors.

Throughout most of 1994, Reservists also supported Haitian and Cuban migrant interdiction operations. During one **three**-month period, Reserve and Active force members assisted in the rescue of 56,000 people. On July 4, 1994 alone, 3,247 lives were saved.

In October, 1994, major flooding with resulting water pollution and fires in southeast Texas required a voluntary **callup** of 65 Reservists. Since the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1994, Coast Guard Reservists experienced eight involuntary recalls for domestic emergency response. In the Fall of 1995 alone, Reservists responded to a record five hurricane **callups**. Such frequency in the use of Reservists is expected to continue.

USCGR Contributions to the Total Coast Guard

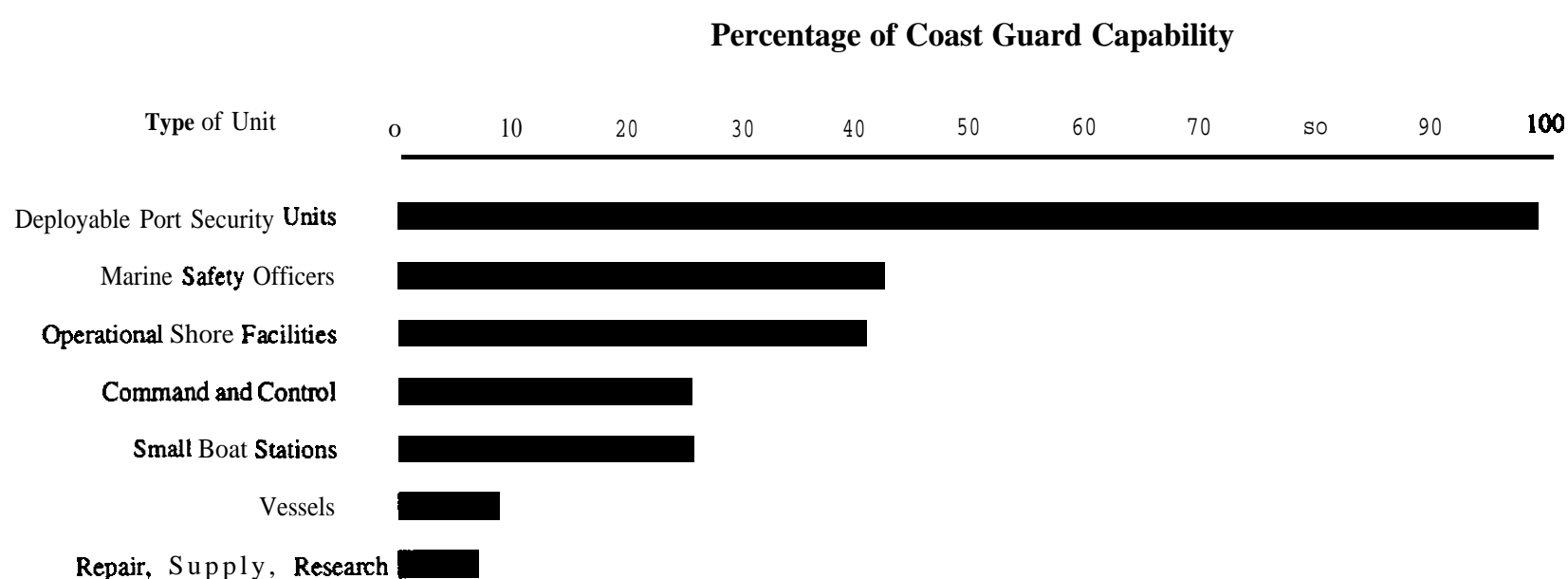


Chart 7